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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

THE RETURN.

She comes, she comes, how fast the sleigh
Is nearing now the cottage door,
She comes, she has been a long year away,
What can detain her fond parents more.

She comes, the friends she held most dear,
Brothers and sisters waiting stand,
And parents too, all, all are here,
Wait they to grasp the loved one's hand!

The sleigh is at the door, why not
Round gladly out the loved to greet,
Was she not wont on this dear spot,
A joyous welcoming to meet.

Why gather these tears in every eye
Which should now with joy be beaming;
Why heaves each breast with a stifled sigh
Which should now with bliss be teeming!

Why weep ye thus? 'tis seven long years
Since your household band have met,
And will you greet the last return'd
With a tear of deep regret!

Yes, you may weep, for she who look'd
With joy to this meeting day,
Has now returned to your aching breasts,
A cold and lifeless clay.

It matter'd not that with thoughts of home
Her heart with joy was rife,
It matter'd not she fondly believ'd
Yet to meet you all in life.

The hand of stern relentless death
Had marked her for his own,
And her youthful form, and ardent hopes,
Did nought to allay his frown.

And where are the other three who went
With you from their homes away,
A healthful and happy band you were,
Where are you all this day.

Two, weak and weary soon returned
Mid early scenes to die,
And the tears of friends bedew the spot
Where their youthful forms now lie.

And one, whose image yet fondly dwells
In many a beating heart,
Soon laid her down in a distant soil—
Early forc'd from life to part.

And thou, Amanda, the last of that band,
Hast come in thy coffin'd home
To claim a rest on thy native hill:
From the grave there 's none may roam.

There rest thee, lov'd girl, till the great resurrection,
Shall call the dust of the dead to arise,
Then rest all thy powers all attun'd to perfection,
Shall join in the chorus of praise in the skies.

OCTAVIA.

TALES.

NOT GENTEEL.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Good morning, Miss Carter,' said the very genteel, refined, and super-exquisite Miss Malvina Bray, as she entered the room to meet Mary Carter, attired for a promenade down Chesnut street. 'Excuse me for not waiting in the parlor until you came down. I wanted to say a word to you, and thought this would be the best place. So I took the liberty of coming up stairs, though it's not exactly genteel.'

'Just the liberty I hope all my young friends will take with me, Malvina. But don't, for mercy's sake, Miss Carter me, if you please. My name is Mary, and to my ear, any thing tacked on only spoils its sweetness. You see, I have vanity enough to think my name is a sweet one.' And Mary laughed gaily, but innocently.

'As to that,' replied her friend, with more dignity of manner than at first assumed, 'Mary is a very good, plain name, but Malvina is more genteel. You have Marys and Annas and Julias in every mechanic's family in the city.'

'And suppose you have? Why should not mechanics children have as good names as those of merchants? Particularly as the mechanic's child of this generation usually becomes the merchant of the next, if that argument will weigh any thing in your mind, as it does not, I confess in mine.'

'For the simple reason that they do not belong to the genteel classes. For my part, I think there ought to be a much broader line of distinction drawn between the upper and lower grades than there is, Miss Carter. I would have——'

'Don't Miss Carter me, if you please, Malvina. I protest against any such formalities among friends.'

'But it is not genteel to say Mary, and Josephine, and Malvina.'

'It is more natural and familiar, and affectionate, and that is a thousand times better.'

'But you know that we must conform to the usages of the class in which we move.'

'Not to its senseless and affected usages, Malvina. To that doctrine I never subscribe.'

'You cannot, certainly, call it senseless and affected, to say Miss Bray, instead of Malvina?'

'O no, not in certain cases. If a young gentleman, with whom your acquaintance is of recent date and with whom your intercourse is necessarily, reserved and formal, addresses you as Miss Bray, it is all well enough. But two young friends, of the same sex to meet alone too, and Miss Bray and Miss Carter it, is to me insufferable.'

'Then you agree that all gentleman should speak in that way.'

'No—not in all cases.'

'Well, I most certainly do. In three instances I have cut young gentlemen's acquaintance for the unpardonable rudeness of calling me Malvina.'

'You have?'

'Indeed, I have.'

'You and I are very different in that, as in many other things, Malvina. All my male acquaintances, for whom I have a particular regard call me Mary. So soon as one of them puts on the Miss, I have a feeling of distance and reserve. For a gentleman, whom I esteem as being a man of pure principles, and good sense, to call me Mary, I feel to be a compliment.'

'But you are an oddity!' was Miss Malvina Bray response to this. 'And to talk about having a particular regard for several young gentlemen,—the thing is inconceivable—or if not inconceivable in thought, most impolitic in action.'

'How impolitic, Malvina?'

'Why are you so simple as not to know that all gentlemen are exceedingly jealous? If any particular one pays marked attention to you, and you seem pleased with the attention of any other one, he will be off in a moment.'

'How do you know?'

'What a question to ask! I thought every young lady knew that fact, and governed herself accordingly.'

'Certainly I am an exception,' was Mary's reply.

'So I should think: for you are the oddest creature in the world, and will die an old maid as certainly as you have existence.'

'I shall not die of grief if I do, that is just as certain. And what is more, I shall have just as many particular friends among the gentlemen to the day of my death, as I now have; for I shall be one of the most cheerful old maids that ever went down to the grave in peace, with all the clustering honors of single blessedness thick about her.'

'Well—well—as I have said before you are an oddity, Mary!—too odd I am afraid, for your own good. But I want to talk to you about a little matter and so must change the subject.'

'Very well, Malvina, say on.'

'You know young Talbot?'

O, yes—very well, of course,' Mary replied, her eye brightening and cheek slightly changing its delicate hue, but all unperceived by her friend.

'What do you think of him?'

'He is a young man of firm principles. One who would not do a wrong action, deliberately, for his right eye.'

'But don't you think him handsome?'

'He is good looking enough.'

'But isn't he a splendid man?'

'He may be, for all I know. You can judge more of that, as you have an eye for gentlemen. I esteem him for his noble mind.'

'His family is one of the first in the city.'

'In what respect?'

'It is connected with some of the first families the old stock of English gentlemen who emigrated to this country before the Revolution.'

'Indeed! And does that make *him* any better?'

'How strangely you talk, Mary! Of course it does!'

'Perhaps so. Though my dull apprehension of things prevents me from perceiving its bearing upon his worth as a man. You don't suppose do you that the fact of my relationship with Admiral R——, of the British Navy, adds any thing to my value?'

'But you are not related to Admiral R——, surely?'

'I very surely am, if our old family Bible, which has come down through two or three generations, is to be depended on. That informs me that he is my mother's brother, and, of consequence, my Uncle.'

'Why, Mary! You never told me that before?' exclaimed the astonished Miss Bray in whose mind, an incipient resolution to cut her ungenteel friend, was instantly destroyed.

'I never think of it, except to love him for his kind letters to my mother, and the affectionate interest he ever takes in her.'

'Well, really I never could have believed that you were connected with Admiral R——. What kind of a man is he? Have you ever seen him?,

'O yes, when a child often. And he is a very plain unpretending man, with no more notions of gentility, as you estimate that quality, than I have'

'And so you don't think young Talbot a splendid looking man?' Malvina resumed, after her surprise at Mary's high family connexion had measurably subsided.

'He may be,' was the quiet reply.

'He is in love with me.'

'Indeed!' ejaculated Mary, at this abrupt, and unexpected declaration. 'Has he told you so?'

'O dear, no! not yet. But I look for a declaration soon.'

'How then do you know that he loves you?'

'Easily enough. I have had so many young gentlemen in love with me, that I can tell now in a minute.'

'Enlighten me on that subject, Malvina. I should like to know your secret.'

'There is no secret about it. Any one can tell. If a gentleman had ever been in love with you, you would have soon discovered the fact.'

'By what sign?'

'O, by a hundred! For instance, as in the case of Mr. Talbot, whenever I meet him in company, he always looks at me in such a peculiar, languishing kind of a way.'

'How do you know?'

'Don't I see him?'

'If you are constantly looking at him perhaps you may.'

'How can I help looking at him, when I see him all the while looking at me?'

'Of course that would be out of the question,' was Mary's ironical reply, though her covert pleasantry was not perceived.

'And then, whenever I meet him on Chesnut street, he keeps turning around to look at me for almost half a square, after we have spoken and passed. If not in love with me, why would he do that?'

'I can tell you one thing, Malvina,' Mary said gravely, 'which is that if I were a man, and in love with a young lady, and I were to see her turning round in Chesnut street, and looking after me for half a square, or a quarter of a one either, I should'nt love her much longer.'

'And why not, pray?'

'Because I esteem such conduct both indelicate and improper.'

'I am sure I cannot see anything indelicate or improper in it either,' Malvina rejoined, tossing her head. 'And as to young gentlemen being offended by it, that's all fal-lal. They like it.

'How do you know?'

'If they did not, why would they keep turning around at every ten paces and smiling, and sometimes kissing their hands?'

'Kissing their hands! Bless me! Do young gentlemen ever do that to you?'

'La! yes, often. Only last week Mr. Pimloe, who has just returned from a tour through Europe, and wears such a superb moustache and imperial, kissed his hand to me in the most exquisite grace.'

'He did?'

'Certainly he did—and he is not the only one by a dozen.'

'Has Mr. Talbot ever kissed his hand to you in Chesnut street or anywhere else.

'Yes—No. Let me see? No I don't remember that *he* has. But I know he wanted to and if he had felt sure that I would have taken it kindly, would have done so long ago.'

Mary smiled to herself at this reply, and remained silent. When ready to walk, she went out with Melvina, and the two young ladies turned their steps towards Chesnut street. In passing down Eleventh street, Mary bowed and smiled to a female in the window of a house that presented rather a modest appearance.

'Who is that?' asked Malvina, in a tone that expressed a kind of disapprobation.

'That's a young woman who occasionally acts in our family in the capacity of a seamstress.—She is a most excellent person.'

'Mary, I am surprised at you!' ejaculated her companion, with something of anger and mortification in her face.

'For what reason?' was Mary's simple question.

'Why, for speaking to that girl here in the public streets! Suppose any body had seen us.'

'Well, suppose they had. What then?'

'People would have thought that we were acquaintances of hers.'

'They would have thought right, as far as I am concerned: for I am proud to number myself among the acquaintances of a young girl like her, who, having once moved in a wealthy and fashionable circle, is not now, under changed circumstances, ashamed to labor diligently with her own hands, in order to live honestly and independently, and to make lighter the burdens pressing upon a father and mother now far advanced in years.'

'But it was'nt necessary to remember that you were passing her house. You could easily have been looking at something on the other side of the street.,

'I did not choose to do that,' Mary said firmly and decidedly. 'I always make it a point to speak to Ellen Granger whenever I pass her house, and she happens to be near the window.

'And to stop and speak to her if you meet her in the street?'

'Certainly I do. What harm is there in doing so I wonder?'

'There is no particular harm—but it is not considered genteel to speak to that kind of people in the street.'

'Aint it indeed! I was not aware of that before. But I can't help it. I'll speak to Ellen Granger wherever I meet her, and whenever I meet her, and to any body else I please.'

'You will find yourself pushed out of good society if you do. But come!—don't stop here gaping into that window. People will take us to be country girls.'

The two young ladies had, by this time entered Chesnut street, and Mary had paused to look at something in a shop window that attracted her eye.

'Let them think what they please,' was Mary's reply, continuing to examine the article that had caught her attention, 'I'm not afraid of people's thoughts.'

'But come, come, Miss Carter! It is not genteel to stop and look in at the windows along Chesnut street.'

'Genteel,' or not genteel,' Mary said walking on, 'when I come into Chesnut street I expect to see all that is to be seen in the windows or out of them. *My* looking at a beautiful article displayed to view, does'nt hurt any body, and, therefore, I don't see that it is any body's business.'

'There! did you see that elegant looking man that just went by,' Malvina said, in a low but excited tone. 'He was a most splended fellow! And he gazed at me steadily in the eye until he passed, and then turned to look after me. I'm so glad you were away from that window!'

'Gazing young men out of countenance in the street, and then looking behind after them, is genteel, I suppose,' Mary Carter relied to this with some sarcasm in her tone.

But Malvina had already commenced coquitting with another young fellow, and so Mary's remark was all unheard.

'Did you see how he looked at me, Miss Carter, or Mary, as you choose to be called?'

'Who?'

'That gentleman who just passed us.'

'Nonesense, Malvina! Why don't you walk along like a sensible, modest, and discreet girl? Certainly, I have far more cause to be ashamed of your want of modesty, than you have of my want of gentility.'

Malvina was too deeply engaged in looking out for splendid young fellows, to feel the bearing of this remark. Shortly after, some new and exquisitely beautiful prints, displayed in the window of a print seller and picture frame maker, arrested the eye of Mary.

'Just see, Malvina! Are these not very beautiful?' she said, instantly forgetting, in her admiration, the fact it was not genteel to pause before a shop window, and look at engravings, or any other rich and attractive work of art.

'Do come along, Mary!' exclaimed Malvina in a low, pettish tone, giving her arm a slight jerk, "I am really ashmed of you. Just think how it looks to be seen gazing in at every shop window along the street,'

'It looks as if I was an admirer of pictures, as I really am,' Mary said, quietly, still continuing her examination of the beautiful engravings.

'Do come, Mary!' urged Malvina. 'As I live, there is Talbot, now, on the other side, looking right at us. I wouldn't have had this happen for the world! What will he think of me?'

As Malvina said this, she moved on a few steps in advance of *Mary*, glancing across the street, answering *Mr.* Talbot's bow with a most bewitching smile, and graceful inclination of the head,—her little body fluttering all over with diseased excitement. As for *Mary*, she too received and returned a bow and a smile, but with the gentle, calm, dignified ease of a truely polished lady, as she really was.

Then the two maidens walked on in silence, Malvina turning her head and looking back at every three or four steps.

'Come, let us go up again,' she said, after they had gone about a square.

'Why so?' asked *Mary*; very innocently.

'Didn't you see how he turned and looked at me?'

'No I did not., *Mary* said gravely.

'Well he did then. He turned around six times while we were in sight. He is dead in love with me, that's certain! So come, and let us walk back again.'

'For what reason, *Malvina*? We are only at Seventh street.'

'To meet him again.'

'How do you know you will meet him?'

'Why well enough. He'll go up two or three squares, and then turn and come down again. I have, sometimes, met the same gentleman three or four times in one morning, by just walking up and down Chesnut street.'

'I do not wish to return just now,' *Mary* said, firmly.

'But I do.'

And, after *Malvina* said this, she paused.

'Good by, then,' *Mary* rejoined, good humoredly.

'And good by to you,' was the smiling reply.

Both were pleased at a chance to part, and both proceeded, at once, and with lighter steps, on there separate ways, one up Chesnut street, and the other down

It was about an hour after, that Mary returned, having made visit to a friend during the time. Unchecked and untrammalled by Malvina, she proceeded up Chesnut street, stopping, for a moment or two at a time, to look at prints, or anything else that attracted her eye. She was engaged in glancing cursorily at a very rich engraving, when some one paused by her side, and called her, in a pleasant voice, by the familiar name of 'Mary.'

She did not start, as if guilty of indecorum, in having paused a moment at a print seller's window, but turned, with a free, innocent smile to respond to the greeting of a friend she highly esteemed—Mr. Talbot.

'Looking at that beautiful engraving, I see,' he remarked.

'Yes; I am doing that very ungenteel thing,' Mary replied, laughing. 'But I make no pretensions to double refined gentility.'

'I don't know that I understand your allusion,' Talbot said, as they walked slowly up the street together.

'Didn't you know that it was ungenteel for a lady to be seen looking into a shop window?' Mary replied, laughing.

'No. Is it?'

'So I have been informed.'

'But why is it ungenteel?'

'Because it looks, I believe, as if you had just come from the country, and had never seen anything before in your life.'

'A grave matter, truly. Hearafter, I trust that I shall never again detect you in a serious a breach of good breeding,' Talbot said, with mock seriousness.

'I am afraid that I shall prove a constant sinner on this head. My propensity for looking at new and beautiful things, is too strong to be curbed by any mere enunciation of such a law. I must have a better reason than any yet given, for being compelled to look only at young gentleman, while in Chesnut street, before I utterly abandon the shop windows. I am one of those independent kind of people, who claim the privilege of acting according to their own views and right.'

'And, so long as you live, Mary, reserve to yourself that privilege,' Talbot replied. 'I for one am not afraid but what, acting thus independently, you will be right nine times in ten.'

There was something warm from the heart of the young man, in his expression of this sentiment, which caused the bosom of Mary to glow with a feeling of real pleasure. She was by no means indifferant to his approbation, although she had not sought, in any deviation from her own self-approving conduct, to gain it. In the frank, familiar interchange of sentiment on general topics, that passed between them, as they walked leisurely in the direction of Mary's residence, many words were dropped and many said with a peculiar emphasis, that lingered for hours and days after, pleasingly in the recollection of the maiden.

A few weeks after, Talbot made one of a social party, where Malvina and Mary were present. The former was handsomest of the two, and had a bright, ever changing countenance. He could not help admiring her beauty, her vivacity, and her seeming joyousness of spirit. And yet, in conversing with her, although she said many pleasant things, and uttered many really fine sentiments, they seemed so much like hallow sounding words, that they left his heart unimpressed. But in the plainer face of Mary, and in her quiet tones, and pleasantly spoken words, he, always felt an interest, scarcely acknowledged by himself.

On this evening, he was much in the company of Malvina, though with no particular design on his part. As they sat conversing together, Miss Bray alluded to the last time they had met on Chesnut street.

'I was rather mortified that day,' Malvina said, 'when I saw you.'

'Ah! For what reason?'

'You know I was with Miss Carter?'

'Yes.'

'And there we were standing front of a window full of pictures?'

'Yes I observed it.'

'You mustn't think, Mr. Talbot, that I am ever guilty of the ungenteel act of stopping, to gaze into shop windows on Chesnut street. I trust that I have been better bred than that. But Miss Carter, who really puts me out of patience, some times, by her utter disregard of all the little observances of good society, would pause before every window in spite of all I could say. She really mortified me dreadfully.'

'Miss Carter is, I beleive, disposed to set up her own standard of action, in the most cases.'

'A great deal too much so. If her family was not known to be genteel. I should, really, suspect that there was common blood in some branch of it.—Certainly, Mary makes herself very common on many occasions.'

'Indeed! How does she do that, Miss Bray?'

'Her gazing into the windows along Chesnut street is an instance. Another occurred on the last day we were out together. In passing through a certain street, we went by two or three rather mean looking houses, when what does she do, but bow and smile to a girl sitting by one of the windows. I was really shocked. Suppose any one of your acquaintances had been near at the time; and had seen it I wouldn't have had that happened for the world.'

'But who was the girl she spoke to?'

'Her mother's occasional seamstress! And that is not all. She will stop in the street to talk to her if they happen to meet.'

'There is certainly no crime in that, Miss Bray.'

'No crime! No, of course there is no crime. But think how ungenteel it is Mr. Talbot?'

'Kindness and good feelings exercised towards all, constitute true gentility, Miss Bray. And if by that standard we judge *Mary* Carter, she will be found in no way deficient. He mother's seamstress, I now remember to have heard her say, is Ellen Granger, daughter of old Mr. Granger who failed in business a few years ago. Was it Ellen to whom *Mary* spoke on the occasion you allude to?'

'Yes, I believe so. Though I didn't see her.'

'Then *Miss* Bray, she spoke to as true a lady as ever breathed the breath of life; I admire her true womanly feeling of independence in regard to all false notions of gentility, in countenancing and acting towards Ellen Granger with kindness and true consideration. I now further remember that she herself told me, that she calls in to see Ellen almost every week, to advise with and encourage her. Admirable girl! How truly do I honor her!'

So suprised, and, indeed, confounded was Miss *Malvina* Bray at such a declaration of opinion from *Mr.* Talbot, that she was unable to utter a word in reply, for some moments, and when she did attempt to speak she had no idea that she could venture to put into the form of words.—Unexpectedly she found the ungenteel *Mary* Carter occupying the position of a formidable rival, and one too, who was likely to carry off the palm; for where she had freely ventured to condemn her actions, Talbot had warmly approved them.

During the remainder of the evening, she was

complied to endure the pain and mortification of seeing this rival made the marked and special object of Mr. Talbot's attentions, while to her it seemed that he did not extend even ordinary civilities. A few months only passed before this mortification reached its climax. Then Mary Carter, the ungenteel Mary Carter became Mrs. Talbot. But there awaited her still a keener rebuke and severer mortification. By her winning wiles, and smiling advances she had entangled another young man of genteel family, so she thought, in meshes of love.

Through the kind attentions of Mrs. Talbot, Ellen Granger, though still poor, and still obliged to toil, daily with her needle, had been partially restored to the circle from which poverty had banished her. No company was ever invited at the house of Mrs. Talbot where she was not present; and the fact of her being there and coming in contact with many, who could perceive and appreciate the intrinsic worth of a fine mind, caused her to be invited in other quarters. Her presence in company, always shocked the sensitive gentility of Malvina Bray, and she never could be induced to treat Ellen with even common politeness. Judge then of her chagrin, when this unexceptionable young gentleman, whom she had fondly imagined completely caught, became evidently enamored of Ellen Granger, and in a few months, led her to the altar of Hymen!

Ten years have passed, and how do matters stand now? A certain young lady, [illegible] by courtesy—may still be seen taking her daily promenade down Chesnut street, coquetting the young men with the smiling vanity of a pretty miss just turned of seventeen. Her name is Malvina Bray, and Malvina Bray, it will doubtless remain to the end of the chapter.

ANCIENT MOUNDS IN FLORIDA.

We find in the *N. York Express* the following report of a meeting of the Historical Society in that city on the subject of the ancient mounds in Florida.

The table was covered with a collection of pottery and skulls, taken from ancient mounds in Florida, by Mr. James R. Hitchcock, of this city, in 1841, and now presented to this Society.

They were parts of bowls and vessels of similar shape, all rounded, apparently, with the hands, and made of coarse redish clay, mixed with sand, much resembling similar remains found in all parts of the United States. They were, like ours of the North, ornamented with [illegible] and lines near the brims, some had ears, one in the form of a duck's head, and another a [illegible].

It is commonly reported by traditions in the neighborhood, that several of the mounds were opened fifty or sixty years ago, but never since. The mounds are numerous on the Apalachicola, but on the east side of the bay, the shore is strewed with broken pottery, as if many mounds had been washed away by the waves.

The mounds are usually not above twelve or eighteen feet high, and thirty to fifty in diameter, and are often overgrown with trees, some of which have the eveidence of great age; among others live oaks, two or three feet in diameter, and one with a cavity capable of containing six or seven men.

The mounds are situated, some in dense hammocks almost impenetrable, and some in open barren places. With the help of men and implements, he opened many; but all except one had been opened long before; three or four feet below the surface of that was a skeleton of a man pronounced by a neighboring physician to have been about seven feet tall, with a skull of greater breadth than length through. [Two of the skulls on the table presented an extraordinary disproportion of the same kind.] This skeleton was the only one found recumbent; the others all appeared to be sitting, the skulls being found resting on the upper part of the thigh bones, and no vertebrae, ribs, &c. remaining. Below the gigantic skeleton were several circles of sitting ones around the mound. From that mound were taken most of the specimens presented.

The cavities of the skulls and bones were [illegible] of sand, and they were so [illegible] a removal until they had [illegible] the sun. The jars or bowls were [illegible] sizes, from five inches to eighteen inches or more, and were found under the skulls, which rested upon them often accompanied with conch shells. Every vessel except one had a small hole knocked through the bottom,—and this is said to be universally the fact. It is accounted for by the inhabitants supposing that it was done to prevent the rifling of the mounds.

Some of the mounds had no traces of pottery or bones and in others only fragments of pottery. Some contained great quantities of conch, oyster and clam shells—the last very large, and not now known on the coast. These were called feasting mounds. A stone axe-head and earthen pipe were among the objects presented. Flint arrow and spear heads were also met with in the mounds, as well as a few beads and necklaces, made of clamshells. One head, very curious, has been lost.

It was about an inch in length, three quarters in diameter, cylindrical, and formed of several coats of different colors, and a [illegible]

[illegible] was stolen [illegible] the ear of one of the jars [illegible] to contain several pebbles and quartz.

Mr. H. opened a mound thirteen miles from Apalachicola, on the bay, and found a little pottery and was driven away by insects. He learned by a Florida gentleman, who had taken an interest in mounds for twenty years, that the Seminols Indians knew nothing of the origin. Another gentleman from Georgia, assured him, that a few years ago the remains of a pottery manufactory were found some feet below the surface of the earth near Flint River, with a wheel, vessels, made by turning, and one in an unfinished state.

Mr. Jay read an extract from 'John Lawson's New voyage to North Carolina,' made in early times, which stated that the natives were then furnished with earthen vessels dug up from the ground.

Additional information was given to some of the members by a late officer of our Florada army, who has seen mounds in most parts of Florada, always near rivers.

The skulls were referred to Dr. Charles Lee and the pottery to Mr. Schoolcraft for a future report.

EXTINCT HUMAN RACES.

In the remotest parts of North and East Asia, remains have been discovered, which prove that nearly the whole continent was once occupied by human races, whose very names have perished. Some of those nations appear to have made progress in the arts and civilization. Their tombs are found to spread over the countries eastward of Jenisey in great numbers and are of magnificent construction. They contain fragments of earthen manufacture or porcelain, ornaments, and various implements of silver, gold and copper. The learned academies of St. Petersburg have satisfied themselves that such relics belonged to a people who must have disappeared before the light of history dawned upon these countries. Discoveries leading to a similar result have been traced through the New world, from the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio, where tombs are found containing skeletons of a different conformation from the present native tribes, to the high-table land of Titiaca, in the Peruvian Cordillera, where are seen the supposed ancient representatives of the Flat Heads. Even in the islands of Polynesia, vestiges are discovered which have been referred to a former race of inhabitants; and there are facts which indicate that extensive countries in Europe were occupied by races of a different physical character from the present natives, in times which preceded the arrival of the Celts and Goths, and other Indo Germanic nations from the East.

Dreadful Accident—Loss of Lives.

The steamer Swallow, on her trip from Albany to New York, on Monday night, about nine o'clock, in a thick snowstorm, struck a rock when the boat was opposite Athens, parted midships, filled and went down in twenty-five feet of water. She had from 250 to 350 passengers on board, several of whom are missing. At the time of the disaster, the steamboats Express and Rochester were fortunately at hand, and by means of a plank and small boats, most of the passengers were rescued from their perilous condition.

The scene is described as having been one of great horror. The darkness of the night—the terrors of the men, and the shrieks of many of the women, mingled with the moans of others, struck the hearts of the boldest. To add to the distress of the scene, the boat took fire, which fortunately was extinguished either by her position in the water or the efforts of the crew.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was on board at the time of the calamity, says:

"The boat is a complete wreck. It was a mournful sight as we cast off from her side.—The captain behaved nobly—calming fears and making his voice heard every where in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self possession. The baggage is almost all deep under water, and will be recovered only in a damaged state."

The Albany papers of Wednesday bring further particulars of the disaster, with the sad certainty of the loss of many lives. The steam- [illegible] wreck on the left the bodies of seven women and [illegible] had been taken out of the state-rooms by cutting through the deck. Their names, however, had not been ascertained with certainty. The worst fears were entertained [illegible] many more would be found in the state rooms, and [illegible] some may have floated off the wreck and drowned. A man and his wife were picked up floating down the channel on a settee. When our informant left, many were engaged in dragging the channel, whilst on the boat the search could only be prosecuted at low tide, so completely submerged was the greater part of the boat.

The Argus adds—

The John Mason returned last night about 10 o'clock, bringing six of the bodies taken from the wreck. Two of them—the bodies of the Misses Wood, (sisters of Dr. Wood of this city) were landed here. The rest were carried to Troy—one of them Mrs. Coffin of [illegible] city.

A Knickerbocker says—

Mr. Austin Spencer of this city narrowly escaped with his young son, who climbed up the iron rod that supports the smoke pipe, where he hung until he was taken off. Another gentleman told us that he floated nearly half a mile down the river, and that he saw fifteen or twenty persons in the river at the same time—many of whom must have perished.

It is impossible to form any idea of the number drowned—there may be one hundred and there may not be half so many. The bodies found were discovered near the door of the ladies' cabin; it was impossible to penetrate into the stern of the boat, which is sunk deep into the water—several attempts had been made, but it was found absolutely impossible. It is feared there are many bodies in the stern of the boat, as there was a rush in that direction when the boat struck.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 15, 1845.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned, *sine die*, on Tuesday morning last, after a laborious session of 89 working days, having passed 152 Acts and 94 Resolves.

When the Legislature met, they found a very large amount of business which had been referred over by past Legislatures. This business, of necessity, had to be reviewed, reexamined, and passed upon by the present Legislature. The amount of private legislation called for has been unusually large. The long space that will intervene before the Legislature will hold another session, has induced those who have any desire for legislative enactments to present them at the present session, and the desire of the present Legislature to finish up the business, to "clear the docket," in order to give the summer session a fair trial, all contributed to lengthen the session to a greater period than was anticipated.

The Augusta Age says,—"The amount of bills and resolves actually passed, exhibit but a small part of the labor actually performed by the members. The great field of hard labor and unremitting toil is in the committee room. Here the numerous projects for acts of various kinds and [illegible] alterations in existing laws, are examined, and the bills which come before the legislature for its consideration, matured. Nor does the business which receives the attention of the legislature exhibit the full amount of business which engages the attention of the committees. The present legislature assembled under the strong impression that every new law that might be enacted, or every change that might be effected in existing laws, was not necessarily an improvement, but might on the contrary prove a positive injury to the community. Hence every proposed amendment of existing laws, and every proposition for new acts, have been scanned with uncommon closeness, and unless the changes sought could be clearly demonstrated to be of public utility, the approbation of the committees have been withheld. In this manner has a vast amount of labor been expended in investigating matters which have been finally rejected as useless or injurious to the people. All who have been at all conversant with the proceedings of our legislature will bear willing testimony to the promptness and patient, untiring zeal with which the members of the present legislature have discharged the important, yet comparatively unseen, and to the mass of the people unknown, duties of the committee room."

New York Election.

UNPARALLELED VICTORY!

The Democrats of New York City have elected their Mayor by a majority of nearly *Seven Thousand!* and have carried *fifteen* out of the seventeen Wards! So complete a victory has never been won by any party in that city. The triumph of the Natives last spring was but a cypher in comparison with this glorious victory. Then the Natives left the Whigs only an Assessor in the 2nd Ward. Now the Democrats have allowed them, the Natives, but a claim to a constable in the same Ward, nominated and elected by the joint action of the Whigs and Natives, equal to about one half a trophy. Then the Natives had to yield to the Democrats five and a half Wards; now they have not got one, and the Whigs but two wards. Harper's majority last year was near 4000, now Havemeyer's approaches 7000, showing a gain on the popular vote of over 10,000.

BROOKLYN.

The Democrats have elected their Mayor, and have a majority in the City Council.

ALBANY.

The Democrats have elected their Mayor, and the Whigs have a small majority in the City Council.

...e Island Election.

...TH OF THE LIBERATION PARTY!

Returns from all the towns in the Algerine State show the triumph of the liberation party in the election of Charles Jackson, their candidate for Governor, by between two and three hundred majority.

H. Y. Cranston, whig, and Lemuel H. Arnold, liberation candidate, are elected to Congress.

The Legislature, owing to a gerrymander, is whig. Senate 21 to 10; House 43 to 24.

This is a great triumph, and ought to result in the liberation of Gov. Dorr. But as the pardoning power rests with the Legislature, instead of the Governor, it is a matter of uncertainty whether the wishes of the people, as manifested at the ballot-box, will be respected by the Algerines who will control the Legislature. In fact, it is almost too much to expect his release by the hands of such merciless tyrants.

CONNECTICUT.

The election, for members of Congress and State officers, took place a week ago yesterday. The result in all but twenty-four towns is about the same as [illegible] essential contest, although the vote is considerably smaller.

Baldwin, whig, has 25,248 votes, Toucy, democrat, 22,092, and scattering 1679.

Legislature.—As far as heard from there are elected to the House 99 Whigs, 59 Democrats, 1 Abolitionists. There are 29 districts which made no choice.

James Dixon, of Hartford; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Middletown; John A. Rockwell, of Norwitch, and Truman Smith, of Litchfield, all Whigs, are elected to the next Congress, in the place of four Democrats in the late Congress.

Hon. Nathaniel B. Woodbury has been appointed to the office of Postmaster in Portland.

Municipal Election in Portland.—The election for choice of Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, took place last Tuesday. No choice of Mayor. The candidates were A. W. H. Clapp, (dem.) who received 633 votes; Greely, (whig,) 816, and Winslow, (Native and Temp.) 314.

Net Democratic gain from last spring 145.

Ward 1 and 4 elected their Aldermen, both Whigs. In the other five Wards there was no choice.

Ward 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 made no choice of Common Councilmen.

To-morrow is appointed for a second trial for Mayor.

Unanimous! The Whigs of Portland had a caucus to nominate a candidate for Mayor on the Saturday previous to their Municipal election, and there was a tremendous rush! Five were present! and Mr. Greely was *unanimously* nominated. O crickey! what enthusiasm! The Democracy of Portland *must* be used up at the next trial, no mistake.

A Tall Tree.—A traveler, in giving some description of the region of country at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon Territory, thus speaks of a pine standing in the primevial forest in the rear of Astora. It was thirty-nine feet and six inches in circumference eight feet above the ground, and had a bark *eleven inches thick*. The height could not be ascertained, but it was thought to be upwards of two hundred and fifty feet, and was perfectly straight.—Such a tree as that in our down-east forests would make our Maine Lumbermen *look up twice* to see the top.

Horrible.—A child of Mr. Elisha McKenney, of Wiscasset, aged about five years, was so badly burnt by her clothes taking fire at the fire place in the town School House, about two weeks ago, that her life is despaired of.

The Governor of Missi[illegible] has [illegible]ted Hon. Jacob Thompson to fill [illegible] U. S. Senate occasioned by the resignation of [illegible] Walker.

Mr. Benjamin Bushe, the oldest man in Vermont, died at Greensboro,' in that State, on the 21st ultimo, at the advanced age of *one hundred and fifteen years!*

Capt. Tyler, at the last accounts, was seining the James river for his summer supply of fish.

Liberal Tariff Principles Becoming the Policy of England.—The news from England by the Cambria protends the down fall of the high protective policy in the land of its invention. The Ministry had brought before Parliament a proposition to modify materially the existing Tariff laws of the British realm, and fix them on a basis better calculated to promote the commercial interests of the English people. These modifications of the English Tariff cannot but have a favorable effect on the agricultural interests of this country, as well as upon the trade between the United States and Great Britian. The proposition of the Ministry is to abolish altogether the important duties on cotton, coal, glass, staves for casks, and a miscellaneous list of 430 other different articles; and so materially lower the present duty on sugar. It seems that both the merchants and the manufacturers of England have been urging the repeal of the duties on cotton. The great importing houses of Liverpool have recently memorialized Sir Robert Peel for the abrogation of that duty. Their memorial says—"The most formidable rival of the British manufactures in this trade (that of cotton manufactured goods) is found in the rapidly increasing and improved manufacturer of the U. S. of America," and gives as a proof of the progress of manufactures in this country—"the great increase of the export trade to China." If the British merchants could have accomplished their project of a "*free trade*" arrangement with the cotton growers of Texas, they would hardly thought of repealing the duties on the cotton of the United States and our New England manufacturers, who are now the formidable rivals" of the British in the China trade would have soon cursed the policy of that party which opposed the means of annexation.—*Dover Gazette.*

Appointments to Office.—We are glad to see that public attention has been directed to the injustice which has been inflicted upon the Northern and Western States in the distribution of offices by the general government. In every department great injustice has been done, the States adjacent to the District, and the District itself, heretofore enjoying almost a monopoly. This has been particularly unjust in the Navy, for while the hardy seaman, of the North have *manned* the ships, the sons of the Southern planters have *officered* them. The fault belongs alike to both parties, when in power; but it is an evil, and a great evil, which we hope the democratic party will correct. The [illegible] which we annex, will go far to remove the [illegible] tice, but much still remains for the Executive to do:

And be it further enacted, That [illegible] shall hereafter be [illegible] Territory, with reference and in proportion, as near as may be, to the number of representatives and Delegates to Congress, and that until such a proportion shall have been established, all future appointments shall be made from such States and Territories as have not their relative proportion of midshipmen on the Navy list, whenever there are suitable applicants from such States or Territories; and provided, further, that, in all cases of appointment the individual selected shall be an actual resident of the state from which the appointment purports to be made, and that the District of Columbia be considered as a Territory in this behalf.

The Globe has some excellent remarks upon appointments to office, suggesting the duty of the government to appoint mechanics to all offices within their province. It is, as a general thing, seldom that a mechanic applies for an office, and many offices which would be filled by a mechanic or a farmer, [illegible] general learned professions,—the knowledge acquired by the fortunate applicant, in the study of his profession, being perhaps as appropriate to the office as a knowledge of surgery is to the raising of potatoes. The Globe remarks:

"These considerations should, in our opinion, induce the Chief Magistrate to make it an invariable rule whenever an office comes within the province of a mechanic, to confer it upon one.

Whenever the duty has reference to construction, and depends on any of the arts in which mechanical education and capacity are required, a mechanic should be appointed to the office of direction. As the circumstance of a peculiar education unfits the artist for almost all the offices of government, those adapted to their acquirements should never be conferred on an individual of any other class of citizens. The executive should seize every occasion, where such opportunity offers, to distinguish able, and worthy, and patriotic members of this order with the government patronage. It is proper that the arts and mechanical skill of our countrymen should be thus distinguished by government favor; and it is just that the disinterested patriotism which stimulates such multitudes of laboring men to sacrifice their private interests to a public cause on fields of battle and at the hustings, should have the evidence of the respect and consideration of the government bestowed upon some member of the class whenever it is compatible with the nature of the trust to be so bestowed."

Gov. Dorr.—The election of Mr. Jackson as Governor of Rhode Island, is a triumph of "Dorrism" not at all agreeable to the enemies of popular sovereignty. The contest was conducted with reference to Gov. Dorr's liberation or continued confinement: this was the only question at issue between those who supported Jackson, and Fenner, both being whigs, and differing in their political sentiments only on this point. It is true that there is an Algerine legislature, but we do not think that even such reckless and heartless men as these Algerines have proved themselves to be, will dare you to set the popular will again at defiance. If they do, they will probably be taught by the people even as Rhode Island—base as they proved themselves to be, by their overthrow of a constitution adopted by their votes, and of a Governor lawfully elected—that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

We are more gratified at this triumph of the friends of Gov. Dorr, because it was unexpected. We had not supposed that there was so much virtue among a people whose chief characteristic has of late years been poltroonery. If Gov. Dorr is honorably released, it will be one step towards removing the disgrace which attaches to the State. Hon. James F. Simmons, U. S. Senator from R. Island, and an ultra whig, even he was disgusted with the shameful treatment of Gov. Dorr; and in declaring his attention to vote for Mr. Jackson, said, that "out of Rhode Island, there is but one voice on the subject, and that voice is loud and emphatic for *immediate liberation*; that whigs as well as democrats denounce Dorr's imprisonment as inhuman, and continually cry out against it." Mr. Simmons was undoubtedly correct in speaking the sentiments of the best or honest portion of the whigs; but as a general thing, at least in Maine, the federal press have been mere echoes throughout of the Boston Atlas, and have appeared to take great delight in talking about "Dorrism," and picturing the victim of Algerine malice as a convicted felon.

General Jackson.—Isaac Hill of New Hampshire is now on a journey to the Southern section of the Union in search of health. He lately visited the Hermitage, the seat of Andrew Jackson in Tennessee, and a letter from Mr. Hill, published in the last number of Hill's N. H. Patriot, says:

"I found Gen. Jackson better in health than I expected; yet so weak, if it were any other man, I could scarcely suppose he would live a week. For the last four months he has not attempted to take his customary meals with the family. He sat through the day in a well constructed easy chair, with his writing materials, his miniature bible and hymn book before him; brought as soon as the mail arrives the newspapers; and during the four days I tarried at the Hermitage his first enquiry was for the daily Washington newspapers and the letters bearing the post mark of the capital.

"The General has lengthened out his life for years by his prudence and abstinence. His complaint is pulmonary: one lobe of the lungs he believes to be entirely consumed. The condition is shown by the shortness of breath, which almost entirely precludes the benefit of personal exercise. When he moves it is so quietly as to produce no disturbance. His feet and ankles are swollen from continued sitting, and he finds a substitute for sanitary exercise only in the bathing of his limbs every evening in those emolients calculated to produce a healthy action of the skin. Weak as he is, he shaves with his own hand, and combs and adjusts the ample gray hair which continues to add to the dignity of his ap[illegible]."

A gentleman has this morning given us a key to the mysterious origin of many a conflagration. [illegible] desk draw in his office, he found [illegible] charred, and [illegible] box of lucifer matches. Not that he supposes it to have been spontaneous combustion—matches do not play such tricks; The cause of their ignition, though much less likely to be suspected, was soon revealed. The paper box was nibbled in many places by a mouse, and the probability is that, having eaten through the paper, the little marauder plied his work upon the matches, turning one or more of them round by the process, and producing the friction, a slight degree of [illegible] ignite the [illegible] the mouse was guilty of [illegible] no doubt; but, as our courts have no jurisdiction in mousedom, would it not be better to use only metallic boxes for lucifer matches? Had not the drawer been almost air-tight the fire would have communicated to the desk and the building, and how could it have been accounted for? We give the fact as con- [illegible] important caution, and the possible solution of a very common difficulty.—N.Y *Com. Adv.*

Legislative Proceedings.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to provide in part for the expenditures of Government; to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of the State a tax of $151,937 35, for the year 1845; to assess a tax of $202,583 13, for the 1846: to incorporate St, George Academy; to provide in part for the expenditures of Government.

On motion of Mr. Dunn.

A message was sent to the House pfoposing that when both branches next adjourn they adjourn without day, and ask concurrence.

Message from the House, that body concurring.

Senate joined Messrs Hastings, Smiley and Wood on its part as committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature have passed upon all business before them and are ready to receive any communication he is pleased to make.

Mr. Hastings, from this committee, reported that they had in accordance with the direction of the Senate waited upon the Governor and that he was pleased to say that he would forthwith communicate with the Legislature.

Message from the Governor by the Secretary of state transmitting titles of Acts and Resolves, and imforming the Senate that the Governor had no further communications to make.

Mr. Holmes then rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, I rise to offer a resolution which I shall beg leave to lay upon the Secretary's table, who will receive the action of the Senate thereon.

I do not offer it sir so much in accordance to a mere custom, as I do from a strong sense of propriety and duty, in regard to the expression due on this occasion to the chair, and to my fellow laborers at this board.

The duties of a presiding officer of a deliberative assembly are always, not only of great responsibility, but of labor and perplexing anxiety. The situation is peculiarly calculated to tax the patience and equanimity of the officer, and demands from all interested, a liberal exercise of mutual concession, kindness and forbearance.—I trust Sir, I may be allowed to say that to a cheerful acquiescence to the practice of those, especially on the part of the chair, may be attributed the prevalence of so much harmony of intercourse at this board during the past session, while every day has brought subjects for discussion, upon which there could not be unanimity either of sentiment or of legislative action. For his kindness and indulgence to us, in behalf of this board, and more especially in behalf of the minority, I would tend to the President our cordial thanks, and gladly embrace this opportunity of publicly expressing our approval of the manner in which he has performed the onerous labors which, by the suffrages of the board devolved upon him.

We would humbly acknowledge our indebtedness to the Almighty, for the measure of health, which we have individually and generally enjoyed, while here assembled, and that no interuption in our labors from the many causalities incident to life has occured.

We have been associated Sir, for the last three months in labors of moment to our constituents, the results of which will be productive of consequences, either of good or of evil to the people who have confided trusts of such magnitude to our hands. How we have discharged our duty in this respect, time only can show. Circumstances beyond our control imposed upon us labors which could not be dispensed with, and which have prolonged the session beyond a usual length.

I believe I may say, however, that no subject has presented itself for our action that has not had a careful and patient investigation, and although during our deliberations, we may have ofttentimes honestly differed from each other, in many particulars and in the ardor of debate, perhaps manifested a warmth apparently beyond the bounds of a discreet moderation, yet upon "sober second thought" the excitement of the moment has passed away, and a cheerful acquiescence been given to the suggestions of prudence and reason. The free and frank interchange of sentiment with each other, coming together as we have from different locations in a widely extended State, each having interests peculiar to itself, over which we were severally chosen to watch, has done much to enlighten one another respecting the resources, as well as the wants of the whole, and to impress us with caution and circumspection in promoting our own immediate interests at the expense of those of others equally important. While we have thus learned each others views in matters of general good, may we not indulge the hope that acquaintances and friendships have here been formed, that shall be as lasting as life, and which will afford solace in the troubles and trials of many a future hour.

We are now soon to dissolve our connection—again return to our private stations to become as it were, integral particles of the source of power from which we emanated.

This is a peculiar trait in Democratic Governments and one which is a strong preservative of our rights and liberties But in this capacity of private citizens, though we may have no specific and delegated authority, yet let us remember, that we are not without power or responsibility. We have duties devolving upon us, imposed by obligations so strong and imperative that no man can neglect them without being a traitor to his country and renegade from the faith of our revolutionary fathers.

In our primary assemblies—in our daily intercourse with our fellow men, or at our own hearth stones, it is incumbent upon us to demonstrate by our actions, our lives, and our precepts the peculiar beauties and the practical bearing of our Republican Government, established by those who purchased our inestimable privileges with their lives and sealed the covenant of them with their blood.

Let us therefore look well to ourselves and here bear in mind, that although we now resign the high trusts that have been reposed in us in these halls, we do not put off in the least our responsibility, as men, but be careful to guard ourselves against all unhallowed promptings of ambition or party pride which may lead us into those political temptations a yielding to which may ultimately end in a subversion of those equal rights which form the corner stone of our Republic.

In the manifestation of these things sir, it may be safely averred that the private citizen has more power than the lawgiver, whom he invests with the temporary duty of embodying his will in the form of a statute, since every law, in order to become an active, controling principal, and not a dead letter, must be an expression of popular will. That this public will which is only an aggreate of private opinion, should be correct in theory as well as practice, must be evident to every one when he remembers that the history of popular governments, as well as every day's experience proves that majorities may play the tyrant as completely and as effectually as the veriest despot with an army of hireling serfs at his beck and command.

These reflections ought to teach us to weigh well the consequences of our political action whoever and wherever we may be, and to inspire us with a spirit of liberality moderation and justice.

Influenced with these impressions may we spend our lives in the good work of political and social reform. Our fathers *commenced* this work. Ages must pass away ere it is finished. May we all do good service in rolling forward the period of a just and impartial freedom to every son and daughter of the children of men;—illustrating by our examples the beauty and harmony of a well regulated government of the people in fostering and protecting with equal solicitude, the most humble and lowly of our species, as well as the strongest and most gifted in the land. Let us all heartily co-operate in the glorious cause of social improvement—instant in every good word and work, till

"Life's fitful scene is o'er,"

and we shall be summoned to meet in the General Assembly above—"a band of brothers around the Ethernal's Throne."

Mr. Holmes then offered the following:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Board be tendered to the Hon. Manly B. Townsend for the able, dignified, prompt and impartial manner in which he has presided over it during the past session, and that we beg him to except our warmest wishes for his safe return to his family,—uninterrupted happiness in all the relations of this life and the best of Heaven's blessings in the next.

The Resolve passed the Senate unanimously, when MR. TOWNSEND addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—Accept my warmest thanks for the very gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to express an approval of my services.

The generous forbearance by which you have sought to relieve the embarrassments and errors of inexperience,—your promptness to aid in the discharge of responsible duties intrusted to me by your partiality,—the kindness and courtsey uniformly manifested towards me personally; will always be treasured among the most grateful and pleasing recolections of my life.

Senators—We leave this Chamber well assured that we shall not all meet here again.—In thus separating let the higher consideration of a common interest and a common destiny banish from each mind whatever germ of bitterness, conflicting interests and views may have sought to engender there, remembering that our responsibility in all matters of concience and duty is to God and not to man.

My best wishes for your welfare and happiness are always with you. May you have a safe and pleasent return to your homes and friends.

On motion of Mr. Smiley,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to our Secretary, J. O. L. Foster, Esq., for the faithful and assiduous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the session now past and beg him to accept the assurance of our esteem and best wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

On motion of Mr. Smiley,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be tendered to our assistant Secretary for his attention to the duties that have devolved upon him during the past session, and that we assure him of our earnest wishes for a long continuance of his health and future happiness.

On motion of Mr. Rose,

Ordered, That the thanks of the Senate be tendered to the Rev. JOHN H. INGRAHAM for the faithful and satisfactory manner he has performed the duties of Chaplain the present session, and he has our best wishes that he may be blessed with health and long life.

On motion of Mr. French, the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Mr. Paine of Bangor, laid on the table the following resolve:

Resolve, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Moses McDonald for the courtesy, ability and strict observance of parliamentry rules with which he has presided, as Speaker, over the deliberations of this House during the present session of the Legislature.

Mr. Paine said,

Mr. Clerk, the resolution which I have the honor to present, expresses but imperfectly, my own high opinion of the manner in which the duties of the chair have been discharged. Allow me further in behalf of the minority of this House to express their sincere acknowledgement of the Speaker's impartiality, and of the gratification afforded them by his fair construction of those rules which are designed to guard their rights as well as to secure orderly legislation. He has, I am sure, the best wishes of every member of the House for the continuance of his health, prosperity and usefulness.

The Speaker replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,—I return you my thanks for your liberal approval of my official conduct.

I tender to you my congratulations that our public labors are about to close, and I send with you my best wishes for your safe return to your respective homes.

Mr. Allen, of Alfred, offered the following order:

Ordered, that the thanks of this House be presented to Samuel Belcher, Esq. for his impartial, faithful, and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The order was unanimously passed.

On motion of Mr. Vinal, of Monroe, a committee consisting of Messrs Vinal, Mildram of Wells, Chadwick of Portland, Holman of Dixfield, and Holman of Gardner, with such as the Senate might join, was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the two Houses had passed upon all subjects before them and were ready to adjourn.

Mr. Vinal from this committee, subsequently reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith make communication to the Legislature by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table lists of the titles of 152 acts and 94 resolves that had been approved by the Governor during the present session; and stated that he had no further communications to make.

Mr. Chapman moved that the House adj.—The motion prevailed—yens 44, nays 22.

FARMER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

It is an old adage that if you drive work, it will not drive you. Now is the time to prepare for your Spring's work, and first of all, see that your summer's stock of wood is chopped and split, so that when the snow and frost is out of the ground, you can go about your daily task without spending from one to two hours each day preparing wood for the fire when you should be at work in the field.

Wherever a farmer's wood pile is seen lacking almost everything else will be found in that condition; and we have almost invaribally come to the conclusion that we would not trust such a person, for a slack husbandman is pretty sure to be a slack paymaster There is no time like the *present time* for doing everything that can be done to advantage. See that your tools in order, overhaul your ploughs, harrows, hoes, &c. Sharpen your rails, and be sure and see that your sheep and young lambs are housed in cold and stormy weather. Cattle particularly require Salt and the best of keeping at this season of the year, Now is also a good time to haul out your manure. Bees should be examined, the hives cleared and salted. There are thousands things to be attended to, which if done now will save much valuable time by and by.

AN ARTIFICIAL ARM.

Mr. Van Petersen, a Danish sculptor, has lately invented an artificial arm, which almost supplies the place of a natural one. The Academy of Science at Paris has seen it tested on five mutilated individuals with the greatest success.—One of the subjects was a man who had lost both arms in the wars of Napoleon; but by the aid of two artificial arms, furnished by Mr. Van Petersen, he took with his hand a full glass, carried it to his mouth, drank from it without spilling a drop; and then replaced the glass upon the table from which he had taken it. This same disabled man can pick up a pin, take hold of a sheet of paper, or perform any other usual act in which the arm is employed. From a foreign journal we cut the following description of the invention.

"The artificial arm of Mr. Van Petersen is not adapted indifferently to all who have lost an arm; those only who have preserved untouched the superior part of the humerus are fitted to profit by it, and it can render no service to those who have no stump and have submitted to an amputation of the shoulder. The invention is composed of three parts, articulated and movable, which represents the arm, the forearm and the hand. This last composes a kind of wrist, with fingers of triple phalanges, movable; and maintained in a firm state of flexion and resistance with the thumb by springs. The whole weighs scarcely 500 grammes, (equal to about a pound of the standard weight of the mint of Paris.)—The stump of the maimed arm is received in a cavity of the machine, and the following is the contrivance by aid of which Mr. Van Petersen has succeeded in making the different parts play upon one another. A corset is fastened over the breast. To this corset are attached eight strings, some of which are fixed to the forearm, others to the fingers. When the maimed man carries the stump forward he exerts a traction upon the forearm and bends is on the arm.—When, on the contrary, he moves it backward, the forearm stretches out upon the arm. It is by this double movement that the hand is carried to or removed from the mouth. The movements of the fingers are produced by analogous mechanism; and the committee have been struck with the celerity and precision to which mutilated persons have arrived in executing them."

I often think of the remark made by John Adams to a person who called upon him for a contribution for Foreign Missions. Said the sturdy Ex-President, "I have nothing to give for that purpose; but there are here in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit,—now I will give as much, and more, than any one else, to *civilize these clergymen.*"

A Washington letter says: "Mr. Polk has done one praise worthy act since his induction to the Presidential chair. He has annulled that portion of Mr. Tyler's famous Choctaw Contract, relating to the *scrip* issued to the Indians, out of which those interested hoped to make their immense gains."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH OUTDONE.

That young chivalrous knight who spread his costly cloak at the feet of Britain's Queen, that she might pass over a mud-puddle dry shod performed an act of infinitely less soul in it, than one witnessed by a friend of ours last Tuesday morning, at the Chelsea ferry. It was a bitter cold morning, and the air was filled with morsels of ice. A number of persons, well muffled up in their warm winter garments were waiting in the ferry-house for the arrival of the boat, when a lad about seventeen years of age drove down to the wharf in a market wagon. He was not the owner, but rather the companion of the horse he drove; and as he stood by the head of the faithful animal, patting him behind the ears, the bystanders unobserved, witnessed an act of the lad as touching and beautiful in its kind as anything ever recorded on the pages of chivalry or gallantry. The horse shivered and cringed before the cutting wind and sleet. He had been smoking with perspiration, and the frosty air pierced his expanded veins, and he stood trembling from head to feet, and fast encrusting with ice. The boy had forgotten to take a blanket; but his heart was stirred to its finest issues of compassion for the noble animal.—With a grace unknown to studied gallantry, he took off his shaggy tunic, and spread it over the creature's back, and stood unflinching himself in his short coat beneath the storm. The grateful beast seemed to understand this expression of affection and a series of mutual caresses commenced between him and his young master, which were something better than mere amusement to those who were looking from the windows of the ferry-house.

If there is any society in Boston for the promotion of humanity in the human heart (and there ought to be, if there is none) we hope it will rescue that act from oblivion, and reward it with a testimonial of revetance.—*Christian Citizen.*

A new fallacy.—Silas Hawley, Jr., one of Miller's clerical followers, has come out with a new doctrine. He is looking for the return of the two tribes to Jerusalem before the Lord come and the ten tribes afterwards, contends that they will possess the land forever before the conflagration, that we have yet seen none of the predicted signs of the Lord's coming, looks upon the thousand years as a probationary state, and considers that at the end of the thousand years this earth is to become the hell of the wicked, and pass out of the solar system—the new earth being placed in its stead. The coming of Christ and first resurrection, he places at the commencement of the millenium. What new wrinkle will those men get next?

The Millerites.—At Bangor nine Millerites were sent to the House of Correction as common vagrants. The trials caused great excitement.

These persons were complained of as vagrants having no visible means of support. Four men from Orrington were adjudged guilty and sentenced to thirty days each in the house of correction. Samuel Webster Jr. of Exeter thirty days, Daniel Oakes of Bangor fifteen days, Nancy Oakes and Eliza Oakes daughters of Daniel five days each, and Charles F Bodge of Bangor five days.

FROM FRANCE. By an arrival at New York dates from France six days later than those brought by the Cambria have been received.

The religious excitement in Switzerland had not at the last accounts, resulted in any thing fearful.

A great commotion was caused in the Church of St. Roch in Paris, when one of the Princesses Royal, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg, were present; by the explosion of a grenade during the sermon of M. L'Abbe Oliver. It appears that some villain had placed it so as to explode by the pressure of a door in opening, near which it was put. No person was killed, only a few being hurt, but a large number nearly frightened to death.

The successful issue of negociations with China; has induced the French Government to send out a mission, which has resulted in negociating a treaty, securing the same privileges which we have secured.

The editor of the Thomaston Recorder rejoices that smelts have come, but mourns that they bring no pork with them. He thus vibrates between a smile and a tear.

When the soul is ready to depart what avails it whether a man died on the throne or in the dust?

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843.

On or about the 13th day of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side, near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or abscess, inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter, and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some *Mercury Pills*, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent Cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse, until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die of a galloping Consumption. At this moment, when my life was apparently drawing near its close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me immediately; and, by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed—my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter,) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health

Personally came before me, the subscriber, Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Camden, and being duly affirmed according to law saith the above statement is in all things true.

Affirmed before me, on the 20th day of April, 1843. J CLEMENT, J. P

WONDERFUL INSTINCT. It is said that an English cat, when she looses her kittens, spends her period of mourning around the mutton-pie shops.

There is no greater sign of a mean and sordid spirit, says Cicero, than to doat upon riches; nor is any thing more magnificent, than to lay them out freely in acts acts of bounty and liberality.

A writer has said that the custom of cold-hearted misers leaving at their death trifling sums to charitable institutions, is an attempt to throw gold dust in the eyes of Omnipotence.

DIED.

In this town, 7th inst., Sarah only child of Doct. T. H. and Maria Brown, aged 9 months.

Sweet child! gone early to thy rest,
Gone ere thy spirit's earthly bloom;
Gone to be nurtured by the blest
In brighter climes beyond the tomb. M.

In this town, 12th inst., Charles, son of Mr. Cyrus Hutchins, in his 6th year.

In Norway, 11th inst., Harriet E., only daughter of Wm E. Goodnow, in her 14th year.

BOOT, SHOE,
AND LEATHER STORE.

A. SHURTLEFF, JR.,
PARIS HILL,

HAVING enlarged his business respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has on hand, and intends to keep,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
WOMENS' AND CHILDRENS' KID SHOES,
MENS' THICK AND THIN BOOTS AND SHOES.
KID, BINDING, THREAD, PEGS,
BRUSHES, PINCHERS, SHOE-KNIVES,
HEEL NAILS, &c. AND
BLACKING
OF VARIOUS KINDS.
—ALSO—
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.

☞ CUSTOM WORK done, as usual, at short notice.

April 14, 1845. 1d1m49

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford, to be holden at Paris on the third day of September, 1844.

YOUR Petitioner would respectfully represent that the County road leading from Newry to S through Letter A No 2, is unnecessarily crooked and Hilly;—therefore your petitioner prays that your honors would view said road and make such alterations as you should deem necessary.

JAMES BROWN, Agent for the
Proprietors of Letter A, No. 2.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. Court of County Commissioners, December Term, 1844, by adjournment.

On the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible &c. to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that notice be given that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Brown, in said Township Letter A, No. 2, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition, and immediately afterwards hear the parties and their witnesses and take such further measures in the premises as may be adjudged proper Said notice to be given by publishing the foregoing petition with this order thereon six weeks successively in the State paper, and also three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last of each of said publications to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and be heard if they see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

3w49 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Inn of Josiah Knight in Fryeburg in said County, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of May next, at two o'clock P. M.,—All the right which *BARNABAS BRACKETT*, of Denmark, in said County of Oxford, has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit:—One half in common and undivided of a certain tract of land lying in said Denmark, and is the same tract described in a mortgage from said Brackett to St. John Smith and T. C. Hersey of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, by deed dated March 26th, 1844, and recorded with Oxford Records, Western District, Book 24, page 229, to which particular reference may be had for bounds of the same; the above being mortgaged to secure the payment of $164,38 and interest from the 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1843; and also the further sum of $102, 84, and interest from the 26th day of March A. D. 1844.

MERRILL WYMAN, Deputy Sheriff.
Fryeburg, April 4th, 1845. 3w48

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-first day of April next, A. D. 1845, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Hall & Dow, in Norway,—All the right in equity of redemption which EVI NEEDHAM, of Bethel, has to redeem a certain Farm or parcel of land situated in said Bethel, and being the Lot of land numbered ten in the range of upland Lots in Bethel aforesaid, and being the same mortgaged by said Needham to Clarissa Needham, of Lowell, Dec. 28th, 1840, to secure the pay of $116,80, in one year with interest annually.

ASA THAYER, Deputy Sheriff.
Norway, March 8th, 1845. 3 47

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

William Hayford, Administrator of the estate of William Hayford late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

...ring, Cleaning and Setting Artificial ... done by

Cutting Teeth, 50 1.00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1.00 1.50, 2.00
Work warranted ... 1 year.

WHERE ARE MY BOOTS.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following account of some of his experience on the road:

"As we were about leaving the hotel at Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, there was some delay from a passenger in the third story. Pretty soon we heard a sharp altercation up stairs, followed by the appearance of a short, fat man, with a red face, who preceeded a negro with an arm full of boots. The short fat man hobbled to the bar, and in a sort of ominous whisper, as though he took great credit for being in a towering passion, said:

'Landlord, where are my boots?'

'Why, really, sir, I— what number were they?'

'What has that to do with it?' said the fat man, now begining to get excited. 'I don't know the number; I believe they were eight, with low heels and pegged.'

'Ah, you mistake, what is the number of your room?'

'Forty-five.'

'And did you put the number on your boots when you took them off?'

'What have *I* to do with marking boots?—Do you suppose I carry a bottle of ink in my pocket to prevent my boots from being stolen?

'But there was a piece of chalk on the stand where you took them off.'

'A piece of thunder and lightning,' said the other. 'I'll tell you what, landlord, that won't do. The simple question is, where are my boots? I took them off in this house and you are responsible for them. That's law all over the world.'

'Carriage waiting,' said the driver.

'Let it wait,' said the fat man. 'Suppose I can go without my boots?

'Here be one pair that a'nt marked,' said the black, 'are them um?'

'Them um, you black rascal, why they are an inch too short, and the heels are two inches high.'

'Carriage waiting, and the boat will leave if I wait any longer,' shouted the driver, while we were all in the carriage, and urging him to start.

The fat man gasped for breath. 'Landlord, I again ask, where are my boots?'

'Why—really, sir, I—'

'Go or not?' said the driver.

The fat man seized the unmarked boots, and strained and pulled till he got them on, and groaning as though his feet were in a vice.

'I'll tell you what it is, landlord, I call these people to witness—'

'Carriage starting,' cried the by-standers.

The fat man started too, and was just getting into the coach when the black touched his coat-tail, saying, 'remember the serveant, sir.'

'Yes,' said the other, turning round and laying the cane over the waiters head, 'take that, and see if you can remember me and my boots too.'

After we reached the boat, and for a long time, the fat man seemed lost in a reverie, looking at his new boots. I once heard him mutter—

'After all mine did leak a little.

Thus may we draw comfort from the worst of ills; for what is worse than loosing one's boots when the carriage is waiting and the boat about to start?

FUNNY ANECDOTE. The following funny anecdote, told by the editor of the Concord (Mass.) Freeman, is probably just as true now as it ever was and is entirely too good to be lost:

Some years ago, a bill was reported in the New York House of assembly, entitled—"An Act for the preservation of the Heath Hen and other Game." The Speaker of the House who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it, "An Act for the Preservation of the ARATHEN and other game," a blunder of which he was unconcious, until an honest member from the north, who had suffered considerably by the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment by adding the words, "Except Indians." After the mistake of the Speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary, and was withdrawn.

Drawing it too Tight.—Some of the friends of *temperance* are beginning to class tea and coffee with rum and cider. There is such a thing as intemperate temperance.—N. Haven Register.

Upwards forty new led mines have been opened in the mining regions upon the Upper Mississippi during the last winter. The mineral lands of Iowa and Wisconsin are supposed to be more productive of this metal than the whole of Europe with the exception of Great Britain.

According to the Cincinnati Mirror a man was lately hanged in a neighboring state, for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper without paying for it.

Time is so precious that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and that is always taken away before another is given.

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscriber on or about the fifth Day of February 1842 signed a note of hand for the sum of twenty one Dollars and twenty five cents payable to Wm. Harris of Gorham County of Cumberland, Maine, or order in one year on demand with interest, all person are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without any value whatever and will not be paid.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel Feb. 25th 1845 3w46

DR. JOHN D BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness, and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, sour stomach, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one of these pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels but the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for scurvess and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for [illegible] coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Cushman, Oxford, J. Watson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, jr. & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, jr. Turner; Woodstock, Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is the BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by [illegible] chan, of London, England, and [illegible] States under the immediate [illegible]

The extraordinary [illegible] Pulmonary diseases, [illegible] ing for treatment the WORST [illegible] can be found in the community—cases of [illegible] from any of the common complaints of the day—have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. [illegible] cure the *most desperate* of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchatis, Difficulty of Breathing, Brain Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unrivalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent to the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Lang & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 6, 1844. 1yN26

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term of instructions in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the fifth day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. Benjamin F. Parsons, who taught the School, the past year, and as he is known to the entire satisfaction of the students and Trustees.

Last year rooms were let to schoolars who wished to board themselves, and probably it will be so the present year.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

February 6, 1845. 3w45

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-ILVLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, [illegible]

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14, 1842. 41

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and wrenching it more liable to prey its again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills, by eradicate disease by removing obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, [illegible] the system, causing a natural flow of bile to all parts of the body—they also promote the appetite, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken in every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mercurial preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain to remove the cause and [illegible] from the body—in the spring the rapid and [illegible] changes that [illegible] during the winter, but are [illegible] moved by taking Parr's Life Pills every [illegible] bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have [illegible] ny excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, [illegible] or lung's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, stranguary, female irregularities, stricture, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, virus, indigestion, weakness from whatever causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different diseases, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, act are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Grahams; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

H. W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-st. Boston. Single doses, 25 cts. Double or family doses, 50 cts. [illegible] Aug. 27 1y

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two such tonics so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters are of the effective of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to [illegible] the most delicate health with perfect safety.

These extracts [illegible] ty agreeable to the taste.

These extracts [illegible] e [illegible] restore the [illegible] the blood, and impart to the [illegible] the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters [illegible] pound—and make them [illegible] in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILD [illegible] count of the mildness of their operation, to the [illegible]

The following are a few of the many [illegible] which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS, with a request that REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

Mr. Farmer agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. R. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after leaving the Agency, for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; also Wm. Lovell, 93 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Grahams; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug. 27. 6m16eIy

$10,000 REWARD.

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Against gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria*, [illegible], *Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints*. These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Harris Griffin on each box.

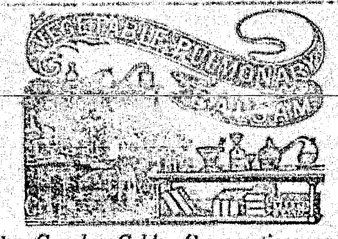
For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. P. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hobbard & Marble.

1y26 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and recommended by many of the most respectable physicians as a safe, convenient and very effectious medicine, and has been used by thousands, who have for a long time, found it the most valuable remedy for the above complaints to be found before the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of the discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friend who have used it. Numerous certificates from [illegible] and [illegible] have been received, many of which have been published in pamphlet form, entitled "Pulmonary Balsam," which may be had gratis of the Agents.

[illegible] Price 50 cts.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

HAS been known to many for its [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Low Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in *every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1y16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The purchasers of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31st, 1845.

Cushman Sullivan—Cummings James L.—Cooper Wm. Esq—Durell Messrs I. & Co.—Durell S J.—Dillingham Miss Louisa—Dolloff Miss Feral H.—Dean Asa—Dudley Josiah—Daniels John—Hubbard Hiram & others—King Mrs. Alonzo—Maxim Ephralm—Ryerson Cushman—Russell Moses M.—Royal Jesse—Royal Solon—Rlason Mrs. Loretta—Stowell John B.—Thayer Alexender S. 2—Verrill Daniel R.—Whittemore Isaiah—Wise O. C.—Young Jared 2.

GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in Stow in said County, on *Saturday, the tenth day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon*—All the real Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of said Stow, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower, if any, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of said Wiley's interest in a certain lot of wild land situate in said Stow, as will appear by the records at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County; it being the interest which he acquired by virtue of a deed from John A. Fifield, dated the 21st day of November, A. D. 1842, and recorded at said [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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